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and on the hills. If we deduct these three species, the number absolutely known to be growing in Kentucky is thirty-eight. Four of these are not to be found in New York State. They are, *Polypodium incanum*, Swartz, common South, but not found in the Northern States; *Asplenium pinnatifidum*, Nuttall, which is reported as plentiful in Kentucky; *Asplenium Bradleyi*, D. C. Eaton, an extremely rare species found only in Tennessee and Kentucky; and *Trichomanes radicans*, Swartz, the Killarney fern, a species widely-diffused throughout the world, although of rare occurrence in America, being found only in Alabama, Tennessee, and Kentucky. This leaves thirty-four species and varieties which are common to New York and Kentucky. But has the former State any ferns which do not appear in the latter? Let us enumerate them. The following list comprises the species and varieties already discovered in this State, which are not known in Kentucky.

<i>Pellaea gracilis</i> , Hooker.	<i>Aspidium aculeatum</i> , Sw., and var.
<i>Woodwardia Virginica</i> , Smith.	<i>Braunii</i> , Koch.
<i>Woodwardia angustifolia</i> , Smith.	<i>Struthiopteris Germanica</i> , Wild.
<i>Scolopendrium vulgare</i> , Smith.	<i>Woodsia Ilvensis</i> , R. Brown.
<i>Polypodium Dryopteris</i> , L.	<i>Woodsia hyperborea</i> , R. Brown.
<i>Aspidium fragrans</i> , Swartz.	<i>Woodsia glabella</i> , R. Brown.
<i>Aspidium spinulosum</i> , Swartz.	<i>Botrychium Lunaria</i> , Swartz.
" " var. <i>dilatatum</i> .	<i>Botrychium simplex</i> , Hitchcock.
" " " <i>Boottii</i> .	<i>Botrychium lanceolatum</i> , Angst.
<i>Aspidium cristatum</i> , Swartz.	<i>Botrychium rutaceum</i> , Swartz.
" " var. <i>Clintonianum</i> , Eaton.	<i>Botrychium lunarioides</i> , Swartz.

Here is a list of twenty-two ferns native to New York State, which are not found in Kentucky. That is, deducting the four Kentucky species not found here, we have eighteen species and varieties more than Kentucky, making in all fifty-two ferns which grow in the State of New York. No other State in the Union, east of the Mississippi, can show such a list of ferns as this, and in no other are *Scolopendrium* and *Woodsia hyperborea* known to exist. In one other State only, viz., Vermont, has *Woodsia glabella* been found. Our herbarium will verify every species here quoted, except *Aspidium fragrans*, which Professor Peck found at Lake Avalanche, in the Adirondacks, and *Aspidium aculeatum*, which he discovered at Lower Ausable lake and one other point in the mountains. Our specimens of these species came from points farther west. So far as we are aware, no complete list of the New York ferns has been published since Paine's catalogue was issued, and several species have been added since that time. The above list comprises all that are now known as natives of the State, including, of course, the thirty-four species which are common to the two States. Should the time ever come when a separate history of our New York ferns shall be written, it will, or at least it ought, include some curious and interesting bibliography.

§ 268. The complete list of New York ferns will be, adopting Mr. Davenport's views about *Aspidium spinulosum* (Am. Nat. Nov.):

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| 1. Polypodium vulgare, L. | 28. A. cristatum, Swartz. |
| 2. Adiantum pedatum, L. | 29. Var. Clintonianum, Eaton. |
| 3. Pteris aquilina, L. | 30. A. Goldianum, Hook. |
| 4. Cheilanthes vestita, Swartz. | 31. A. marginale, Swartz. |
| 5. Pellaea gracilis, Hook. | Var. ? —, Underwood. |
| 6. P. atropurpurea, Link. | 32. A. acrostichoides, Swartz. |
| 7. Woodwardia Virginica, Smith. | 33. A. aculeatum, Swartz. |
| 8. W. angustifolia, Smith. | 34. Var. Braunii, Koch. |
| 9. Asplenium Trichomanes, L. | 35. Cystopteris bulbifera, Bernh. |
| 10. A. ebeneum, Ait. | 36. C. fragilis, Bernh. |
| 11. A. montanum, Wild. | 37. Struthiopteris Germanica, Willd. |
| 12. A. Ruta-muraria, L. | |
| 13. A. angustifolium, Mchx. | 38. Onoclea sensibilis, L. |
| 14. A. thelypteroides, Mchx. | 39. Woodsia obtusa, Torr. |
| 15. A. Filix-femina, Bernh. | 40. W. Ilvensis, R. Br. |
| 16. Scolopendrium vulgare, Smith | 41. W. hyperborea, R. Br. |
| 17. Camptosorus rhizophyllus, Link. | 42. W. glabella, R. Br. |
| 18. Phegopteris polypodioides, Link. | 43. Dicksonia punctilobula, Kunze. |
| | Fée. 44. Lygodium palmatum, Swartz. |
| 19. P. hexagonoptera, Fée. | 45. Osmunda regalis, L. |
| 20. P. Dryopteris, Fée. | 46. O. Claytoniana, L. |
| 21. Aspidium Thelypteris, Swartz. | 47. O. cinnamomea, L. |
| 22. A. Noveboracense, Swartz. | 48. Botrychium simplex, Hitch. |
| 23. A. fragrans, Swartz. | 49. B. Lunaria, Swartz. |
| 24. A. spinulosum, Swartz. | 50. B. matricariaefolium, A. Br. |
| 25. Var. dilatatum, Eaton. | 51. B. ternatum, Swartz. |
| 26. A. Americanum, Dav. | 52. B. lanceolatum, Angstroem. |
| (Amer. Nat., XII., 714.) | 53. B. Virginicum, Swartz. |
| 27. A. Boottii, Tuckerman, (ibidem.) | 54. Ophioglossum vulgatum, L. |

§ 269. **Sequoia.**—*Harper's* for November contains a very important paper by John Muir upon "The New Sequoia Forests of California," accompanied with ten illustrations of these giant trees. He details the discovery by himself of a grand forest of Sequoia seventy miles long, lying considerably to the south of the isolated groups hitherto known, and containing large numbers of saplings which indicate that the species is still in a vigorous state of existence. It has been argued heretofore that the few groups of these trees known made it probable that the species was dying out from its last strongholds upon the earth—for it has come down to us from pre-glacial times, when it existed in Europe also, as geologic evidence testifies. Mr. Muir's researches lead him to believe that the species has never been more extensively distributed on the Sierra in post-glacial times than it is now, and that to-day it is as full of life and vigor as it was 10,000 years ago.—*Utica Herald*.

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The Club meets regularly the second Tuesday of the month in the Herbarium, Columbia College, at 7:30 P. M. Botanists are invited to attend. DR. THURBER, the President of the Club, may be found at 245 Broadway.